FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[EFE]

JAMAICA'S SEAGA ADDRESSES ECLA MEETING

FL231701 Bridgetown CANA in English 1635 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 23, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has underlined his support for adjustment strategies demanded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank of debt-burdened Third World economies, but repeated his position that the time-frame for change needed to be lengthened.

Seaga spoke yesterday in Mexico City at a conference of the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and largely repeated a position he first posited at the IMF-World Bank annual conference in South Korea in 1985. A copy of his speech was made available here.

Were the IMF and the World Bank to soften the pace of change by extending the periods required to make adjustments in the severe conditions of reduced aid and limited trade, much of the unpalatable nature of their lending policies and programmes would disappear and the trail of economic wreckage now left in the aftermath of adjustment programmes would be changed to a positive path of more consistent but more gradual gain, he said.

Seaga's statement came a week after he announced a new 15-month stand-by credit agreement with the IMF, which he has described as the best Jamaica has had in a decade of relationship with the fund.

The significant part of the programme, from the administration's view, was that it avoided upfront devaluation of the Jamaican dollar which had been demanded by the IMF. But this is based on inflation not running beyond seven percent.

The programme also involves a 10 per cent wage ceiling and a further opening of the Jamaican economy through reduced tariffs. It was Seaga's fourth agreement with the IMF since coming to office in late 1980.

None of the previous three programmes, starting with a U.S. 650 million dollar three-year extended fund facility (EEF), signed in 1981, have been completed because of consistent failure of economic performance tests.

In Seoul and again yesterday, Seaga argued that the three-year adjustment time span of IMF programmes was too short, inflicting heavy doses of pain and demotivating and frustrating societies. He suggested that programmes be extended to seven years, noting that the short-term programmes were extended anyway for failure to achieve targets.

I can speak from experience on this matter, Seaga said. My own country having run almost the full gamut of adjustments, completing it to the levels targetted, but failing to do so within the time-table and bearing the full consequences in unnecessary human suffering because of the inhuman pain.

Seaga held out a little hope for increased aid and any significant growth in world trade, to transfer resources from north to south.

Within this scenario, developing nations had to continue the adjustment process -- reducing deficits, embarking on divestment and deregulating, he said.

Said the prime minister: In summary, we nned to look less for new solutions than to adjusting those strategies now at hand to better suit our purposes.

Nothing yet devised in economic strategy can reduce a deficit or close a gap, other than reduction of expenditure and the increasing of resources, first by earnings, then by reduced borrowings to take care of what, of necessity remains.

That is what the adjustment process, in the main, is designed to do, call it by whatever name we wish.

DOMINICAN REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES ECLA MEETING

FL241652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0429 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Donald Reid, Dominican Republic foreign minister, has favored a moratorium of the Latin American foreign debt payments as a way to achieve economic growth.

Speaking at the plenary session of the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean's [ECLA] special meeting being held in this capital, Reid said his country acknowledged the compulsory nature of the foreign debt payments but noted that this country is unable to pay it under its present economic conditions.

The Dominician official said that his country would have to use 76 percent of its exports to pay its international commitments, and, if it did so, would have to sacrifice the most vital needs of its people.

Likewise, he said, in order for the Latin American countries to be able to achieve a positive economic growth, they have to implement policies aimed at generating domestic savings and currency in addition to maintaining realistic currency exchange rates.

Ernesto Melendez, head of the Cuban delegation, indicated that the struggle for unity in Latin American and the Caribbean is essential and unpostponable.

He stressed the need to struggle to eliminate unfair trade, protectionist barriers, and eradicate coercive and discriminatory economic measures imposed for political reasons.

The Cuban delegate also reiterated the need to struggle to eliminate colonialism, which strangles and oppresses, from the face of the earth. In its place, a new international order should be implemented allowing the economies to develop with equality and justice in its foreign economic ties.

The special ECLA meeting, which ends today at its ministerial level, will be closed on behalf of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid by Mexican Secretary of Planning and Budget Carlos Salinas de Gotary, who is presiding over the meeting.

CUBAN DELEGATE CALLS FOR DEBT NONPAYMENT

PA260202 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 24 Jan 87 pp 1, 8

[By Roberto Rodriguez y Rodriguez]

[Excerpts] The Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt, which amounts to over $400 billion, should not be paid at the expense of development, and servicing the debt cannot be handled outside the national revenues, which are affected by the current and unjust international economic, trade, and financial relations.

After making the above mentioned statement, Ernesto Melendez, the chief of the Cuban delegation attending the ECLA final sessions, explained that it is a fact that our countries cannot pay our foreign debts, adding that it is "an economic, political, and moral impossibility." He admitted that "it is not a matter of avoiding a commitment one has made."

He emphasized that it is impossible to pay the foreign debt. He added, however, that this does not mean rejecting temporary solutions that might benefit the economic and social order, reduce the sacrifices our peoples must make, and seeking to achieve permanent solutions. [passage omitted]

During the last work session of ECLA yesterday morning, Ernesto Melendez insisted that "we are underdeveloped because deformed and dependent economic structures were imposed on us, and these measures have not permitted a permanent process of progress." These structures cannot be modified unless we make deep internal changes, and reform the current and unjust international economic relations.

Only in this manner, the Cuban delegate said, can we eliminate this situation of dependence and economic deformation. He added that the world crisis is worsening, and it involves all of us. It is the negative sign of our times, because "its nefarious influence in the countries of the so-called Third World is very well known," and Latin America and the Caribbean have not been exempted from this context, the official from the socialist nation added.

Likewise, he stated that the huge foreign debt of the region is estimated at $400 billion, and it stems from the unequal trade relations with the developed capitalist countries. These highly industrialized nations concentrate most of their relations with the Latin American nations in an international monetary and financial system characterized by arbitrary and irritating privileges. [passage omitted]

The chief of the Cuban delegation then announced that the Latin American nations are losing approximately $40 billion dollars annually as a result of net transfers of financial resources abroad. That amount is the equivalent to one-fourth of its savings. Likewise, the flight of resources only through the so-called "legal" channels amounts to over $130 billion in the last 5 years throughout the region.

Ernesto Melendez also considered that because of the problems they are suffering, our peoples are becoming more aware every day of what "the unbearable and unpayable foreign debt" represents for their economies and for the development of their countries. The countries are also aware of the rejection to the adjustment policies imposed by the IMF, that -- far from helping them -- is hurling them into a world of poverty. [passage omitted]

We must struggle, the Cuban official said, to eliminate from the face of the earth the neocolonialism that is strangling and crushing us, and in its place, we must establish a new international economic order that will permit the development of our countries, with a criteria of equality and justice in the economic ties abroad [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA'S TIRADO LOPEZ HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA251555 Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] In a news conference during the ECLA ministerial meeting in Mexico, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez said that the achievement of regional peace does not only depend on the political will of the Central American governments but also on the United States, which finances the counterrevolutionaries, creates military bases in Honduras, and sends laws to its Congress allocating funds for aggression against Nicaragua.

Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that Nicaragua is politically willing to achieve peace and disarmament so that there will be peace in Central America. Commander Tirado Lopez also noted that to date, the U.S. aggression has caused Nicaragua more than $2.8 billion in direct and indirect damage, not including the thousands of martyrs who have fallen defending the revolution.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES DISCUSS FALKLANDS STRATEGY

PY290229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0052 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jan (EFE) -- A few days before the enforcement of the "fishing protection zone" around the Malvinas Islands decreed by Great Britian, Argentina has begun to send "signals" of its willingness to solve the Malvinas conflict through dialogue.

After meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Cesar Jaroslavsky, head of the Radical Party block in the Chamber of Deputies, today told EFE that "Argentina will reiterate its decision to negotiate with Great Britian with an open agenda."

He stressed, however, that the agenda must include the issue of sovereignty over the archipelago, a topic that is central to the issue that London has refused to consider.

Jaroslavsky, who is believed to be an unofficial spokesman for President Raul Alfonsin, said that "there are no reasons to expect incidents when the exclusion zone that was arbitrarily decreed by Great Britian comes into force."

All Argentine Foreign Ministry officials, from Caputo down to the younger secretaries, repeat the words "calm and prudence," to which Argentina will resort to deal with this new phase of its old conflict over the southern archipelago with Great Britain.

Government sources today said that Argentina will keep a "discreet watch" on the zone, that frictions will be "avoided," and that the Argentina strategy will be based on three courses of action.

These courses of action will be: Argentina will seek to resume the dialogue with Great Britain; it will continue its efforts at international forums; and it will continue to sign bilateral fishing agreements that implicitly recognize its sovereignty over the islands.

Argentina has signed fishing agreements with the USSR and Bulgaria to allow the ships of these countries to operate in the area. The agreements, which will come into force on 1 February, were initially believed to be likely to worsen the Argentine-British conflict. However, the USSR has announced that it will not fish in the 150-mile exclusion zone around the archipelago, despite the fact that the agreement with Argentina allows it to operate in the area.

Argentina has already completed negotiations for signing similar agreements with Poland and Japan.

The morning newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO has reported that Argentina and Poland are negotiating a fishing agreement in the south Atlantic, within Argentina's 200-mile sea, in an area that at some points overlaps the "fishing protection zone" decreed by the British.

Government sources have confirmed this information to EFE, adding that another agreement will be signed with Japan, a major world fishing power. It has been learned that the agreements with Poland and Japan will be in force for 2 years and will be similar to those that Argentina signed with the USSR and Bulgaria. These agreements provide for an annual catch of 100,000 tons of fish and squid.

Communique To Be Released

PY282207 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jan (TELAM) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] bloc leader in the Chamber of Deputies Cesar Jaroslavsky revealed today that the Foreign Ministry will in the next few days release an official communique ratifying the Argentine Government's position to negotiate a solution to the Malvinas problem based on an open agenda that includes the sovereignty issue, as it has been repeatedly recommended through UN resolutions.

Deputy Jaroslavsky made the announcement after a 2-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. He said that there is no reason to expect incidents once the exclusion zone arbitrarily imposed by the British Government around the Malvinas goes into effect, but that Argentina should not relinquish its sovereignty rights over the archipelago, defending it with prudence and firmness.

ECONOMY MINISTRY OUTLINES INFORMATICS POLICY

PY290159 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jan (NA) -- It has been officially announced that the national policy on informatics does not seek to automatically substitute Argentine products for imports, "but is a strategy for competitive industrial development designed to promote learning the technology involved and the active participation of industries in specialized sectors of the international informatics market."

According to sources at the Economy Ministry, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille approved a project of the Microsistemas Company when he signed Resolution p75/87 on [word indistinct]. This was the final step in the approval of a package of projects establishing a so.d base to implement the national policy on informatics.

Over the next 6 years, the company, through the six approved projects, will be able to produce total sales of 1 billion australes, create 2,577 new technical and professional jobs, be able to close export deals for 70 million australes, and spend 32 million australes on research and development.

According to the official report, this policy does not seek to automatically substitute Argentine products for imports, "but is a strategy for competitive industrial development designed to promote the learning of the technology involved and the active participation of industries in specialized sectors of the international informatics markets."

The selective strategy includes the production of microcomputers, supermicrocomputers, and related equipment. The strategy is based intitally on the importation of technology and the commercial application of local technological research, thus seeking "to stimulate the development of local technology." Under this policy, there will be no permanent import prohibitions or market reserves, but imports will be temporarily subjected to gradually decreasing tariffs.

The state will share the risks, with business "in profitable projects [words indistinct] but requires as compensation a serious managerial commitment" regarding various items.

Finally, the consortium Perez Company not long ago bought the Cordoba-based Microsistemas Company.

SECRETARIAT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOLISHED

PY231814 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1417 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has abolished the Secretariat of Public Information (SIP) and passed the duties related to the development of social communications policies to the duties and functions of the Culture Secretariat.

This decision was made through decree No 84/87, whose text was released today.

Further Changes Reported

PY252142 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Jan 87 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Details on the recent changes in the government's communications and culture areas were officially disclosed yesterday.

According to presidential Decree 84, the Culture Secretariat and its corresponding under-secretariats (Social Communications, Reasearch and Culture) will now be under the Education Ministry.

The decree also establishes that the Culture Secretariat will be in charge of "developing and implementing social communications policies." This task was performed by the now defunct Public Information Secretariat (SIP).

However, the Press Department of the former Secretariat will now be under the direct control of presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Former Culture Secretary Marcos Aguinis was yesterday appointed president of the newly-created National Advisory Committee to the Democratization of Culture Programme. Aguinis, who was replaced by Adolfo Stubrin, has accepted this position "ad honorem."

In related news, Education Minister Julio Rajneri yesterday accepted the resignation of Education Under-Secretary Nelly Zuccarini de Speroni. The former under-secretary was known for having introduced several changes in the high school marking system.

POLICE DISCOVER ARMS CACHE, TWO ARRESTED

PY222211 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] (DYN) -- Rosario -- Police discovered a small arms cache here yesterday after arresting two men who while pretending to be police held a Paraguayan doctor and his family prisoners at the local bus terminal and forced him to hand over a video-cassette before releasing them. The doctor immediately advised the police who managed to arrest the two men and found the arms cache in the house in which they were living.

BRIZOLA ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PY290252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Jan (EFE) -- Leonel Brizola, the outgoing governor of Rio de Janeiro State, today officially announced his presidential candidacy. Rio de Janeiro is one of the three major Brazilian states.

Brizola made the announcement during a program on the local television station TV Brasilia at the end of a national convention of the Democratic Worker's Party (PDT), of which he is the leader.

Brizola suggested that President Sarney tender his resignation to the constituent assembly that will be installed on 1 February "so the assembly can give legitimacy to his presidency."

Brizola, who is a ranking government opponent, said that the constituent assembly must convoke a presidential election "so that the people can validate, through their vote, Sarney's mandate."

On 15 March, Brizola will be replaced as governor of Rio de Janeiro State by Wellington Moreira Franco of the ruling Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB).

The PDT convention decided to reaffirm its complete opposition to the government and to promote the immediate call for presidential elections by the upcoming constituent assembly.

The states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais are the backbone of Brazilian political life. It is essential for anyone running for the presidency to have been the governor of one of these states.

CACEX SUSPENDS IMPORTS OF 2,200 PRODUCTS

PY281830 Paris AFP in Spanish 0528 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Jan (AFP) -- Brazil today indefinitely suspended the importation of 2,200 industrialized products and raw materials, increasing the number of goods prohibited from entering the country to 5,600. The objective of the measure is to increase the 1987 balance surplus.

An official estimate made during the first 6 months of 1986 predicted a trade surplus of $12.5 billion, but the 1986 surplus totaled only $9.527 billion. The 1985 trade surplus totaled $12.471 billion.

This import ban on 2,200 products that the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) has announced includes merchandise considered to ge superfluous, as well as machinery and industrial equipment.

Priorities have been established for Brazilian imports that are considered necessary to sustain the national economy's growth rate. Among such imports are raw materials for industry, capital goods, and spare parts for industrial machines and equipment.

The importation of products included in international agreements, especially those included in the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), have been authorized.

In 1982, the government banned the importation of some 5,600 industrialized products and raw materials to reduce the amount of imports and increase the trade balance surplus.

In 1984, the government opened the local market to 2,200 import products which were among the 5,600 products banned in 1982.

The import ban that CACEX announced today will remain in force until the country's balance of trade again reaches the desired level. During the last few months of 1986, the value of the country's exports was substantially reduced.

In 1986, the government authorized the importation of mass consumption merchandise to cover the deficit of domestic production. The imported items included beef, milk, and rice, and were worth over $2 billion. Those imports were not anticipated at the beginning of 1986.

ARMY MINISTER VIEWS CUT'S STAND ON SOCIAL PACT

PY220213 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 87 p 4

[Text] According to Army Minister Leonides Pires Goncalves, who yesterday attended a luncheon at the Bandeirantes Palace with Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro; his successor, Governor-elect Orestes Quercia; the new commander of the Southeastern region, General Ivan Dentice Linhares; Public Security Secretary Eduardo Muylaert; and Government Secretary Luis Carlos Bresser Pereira, the position upheld by the Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT], which refuses to reach an understanding with the government, is something temporary. He added that the union organization lacks the courage to call another general strike as it did in December.

General Pires Goncalves, who was at the Southeastern region military command headquarters in the morning, denied that there was any political connotation to his visit to Sao Paulo to attend the luncheon he and Governor Montoro had agreed to hold on 8 January during the swearing-in ceremony of General Ivan Linhares. Upon his departure from the Sao Paulo state house, Gen Pires Goncalves said with a smile that "I deny any political connotations that may be attached to my meeting with the Sao Paulo governor."

In addition to stating that the CUT will eventually participate in the social pact, Gen Pires Goncalves reaffirmed that he is not concerned with either the social or economic situation of the country. He said: "There are no serious issues over which we are concerned." Later, he again criticized the pessimism promoted by some sectors, but he added that society must confront the situation with "realism".

Asked whether, in view of the threat of domestic conflicts brought about by the difficult economic situation, the Army is prepared to safeguard national security, the Army minister answered calmly: "In the first place, I always like to believe that national security is a concept, not an ideology. Moreover, the objective of every country is to live within a well-balanced system and in peace, this is what we generally mean by national security."

Gen Pires Goncalves believes that Brazil is not confronting serious problems. He said: "Other countries live with many more serious problems and they confront them with great willingness."

According to the Army minister, Brazilians should follow this example. He said: "I want to see this willingness in the authorities -- and I an certain they have it, and among the people. We need to be united, all of us: civilians, the military and the people alike; we must be united. The so-called masses [povao], businessmen, and government officials." On this basis Gen Pires Goncalves says that the CUT will end up accepting the government ;proposal to achieve a national understanding and dropping its intentions to hold a new general strike.

The Army minister said that "I believe that the CUT's refusal is something temporary, because I cannot believe that there are not some good Brazilian citizens among them. If this is so, they will probably lack the courage to call another general strike." Regarding the general strike called in December, the general said that "they learned a lesson from their previous experience."

CUT Responds to Comments

PY221736 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Jan 87 p 17

[Text] CUT leaders believe that, by saying that he does not believe the CUT will continue to refuse to negotiate a social pact, Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves has subtly prompted the CUT to reverse its position against a national understanding. In the opinion of Vicente Paulo da Silva, one of the CUT leaders in the ABC [industrial belt in Sao Paulo state] region, "the minister wanted to be ironic about the situation and to warn that he could use power to trample over the people whenever he wants."

The statement made by Leonidas Pires that "there must be some good Brazilians within the CUT," was used to demonstrate confidence in the formulation of the pact, but it did not please the CUT people, who also ironically refuted the comment. "The general's remarks show us that within the Armed Forces there must also be good Brazilians. By believing in those good Brazilians, the sons of workers, we will make the wise decision of not refusing to hold a general strike, if necessary," said Paulo da Silva.

According to Miguel Rupp, the president of the Santo Andre Trade Union of Metalworkers and a member of the CUT national executive board, "there are only good Brazilian in the CUT." Rupp noted that "the CUT's good Brazilians are those who want to see the country free with guarantees for its inhabitants to have minimum rights like housing, education, and fair wages." Rupp also talks about the "bad Brazilians" who, in his opinion, are those who "speculate and charge high taxes, whom the people never see."

MILITARY 'DUNE BUGGY' USED BY IRAQI FORCES

PY192124 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 18 Jan 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 17 Jan (AFP) -- The Brazilian enterprise Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] has perfected a military version of the dune buggy, an all-terrain vehicle for civilian use, which was battle tested by the Iraqi Army, according to sources close to the manufacturer.

This military vehicle, called the Fera, after a poisonous Brazilian spider, was used in a sabotage operation behind Iranian lines, according to an Iraqi colonel who was interviewed by the Brazilian newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

The vehicles were parachuted with a group of paratroopers, who, after using it against the objective, a power plant, returned to their bases with no problems at all.

The FERA EEN-09, manufactured by Engesa, is a version of the dune buggy, equipped with a semi-armored kevlar resin body, on which a bar has been installed for a rocket or missile launcher, or a semiheavy machinegun.

Unlike other fighting vehicles, it can travel up to 160 km per hour, even on unpaved roads, and it can climb an 80-percent gradients.

CUBA TO INTENSIFY CULTURAL RELATIONS IN MARCH

PY262227 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Brazil and Cuba will intensify their cultural relations. Today, Cuban Culture Deputy Minister Antonio Nunez Luis Gimenez and Brazilian Culture Minister Celso Furtado met to discuss the participation of Brazilian scientists in the canoe project from the Amazon to the Caribbean.

This project will begin on 1 March when four canoes will leave Quito, Ecuador, and take 1 year to travel to the Caribbean. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

PFL LEADER REELECTED -- A Liberal Front Party meeting has reelected Senator Carlos Chiarelli as their leader in the Senate and the constituent assembly. [Summary] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 22 Jan 87 PY]

NEW COMPANIES CREATED -- Antonio Guarino, president of the Brazilian Center for Support of Small and Medium Companies, yesterday reported in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte State, that 600,000 new companies were created in Brazil during 1986. [Summary] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 23 Jan 87 PY]

TREASURY DEFICIT REPORTED -- Treasury Secretary (Andrea Calabio) has reported that the treasury registered a 20-billion cruzado deficit in 1986. This figure is equivalent to 0.5 percent of the GNP. The accounts of the state-run companies, states, and municipal districts are expected to increase the deficit to 2.5 percent of the GNP. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0125 GMT 22 Jan 87 PY]

DENGUE CASES DIAGNOSED -- Niteroi [Rio de Janeiro State capital] Health Secretary Heitor Braga is concerned with the increase of dengue cases in the region, where nearly 3,000 people have caught the disease this month. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jan 87 p 1 PY]

JUDGE GRANTS TEMPORARY ACQUITTAL IN MURDER CASE

PY232356 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Judge Jose Canovas Robles has ordered the temporary acquittal of those accused of kidnapping and murdering Manuel Guerrero, Santiago Nattino, and Jose Manuel Parada. Parada worked for the Vicariate of Solidarity.

The principal lawyer of this vicariate, Alejandro Gonzalez, read a statement supporting the work of Judge Canovas, and stating that he will not stop in his demand for justice.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] The resolution states:

1. The existence of the crimes being investigated has been fully established. There is evidence that a group of Carabineros wearing uniforms, who make up the so-called Viconcar [expansion unknown] group that works outside the police organization, comprise this illegal organization. However, this evidence is not sufficient to make any accusations. It adds that for the time being it is impossible to continue investigations.

2. We regret that, once again, a brutal crime remains unpunished because it is impossible to accuse those individuals responsible.

As the ruling states, this is the result of a lack of cooperation among public organizations called by the law. This negative result reaffirms the evidence of discrimination in the investigations of crimes, depending on who are the victims and who are the criminals. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Carabineros Reject Resolution

PY240148 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Carabineros' Public Relations Department released an official declaration regarding the decision made by Judge Jose Canovas Robles who ordered a temporary acquittal [sobreseimiento temporario] in the murder case of three communists.

The text of the declaration released yesterday by Mayor Luis Retamal says:

Quote, in relation to the resolution made by Judge Jose Canovas Robles in charge of case 118284, better known as the throat-cutting case, the Public Relations Department would like to report the following:

1. Today, the Carabineros learned about the resolution made by the judge ordering a temporary acquittal in the [word indistinct] case which was partially published by the afternoon daily LA SEGUNDA.

2. As the judge's resolution contains accusations and statements unacceptable to the Carabineros, because they are harmful to the prestige and honor of the institution.

A thorough investigation is being conducted to decide what action to take, unquote.

BISHOP'S INTERROGATION DISPLEASES CATHOLIC CHURCH

PY230143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Santiago, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic Church today expressed displeasure concerning the interrogation of Santiago Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Sergio Valech. A military prosecutor investigating leftist subversive actions questioned the bishop.

Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, the archbishop of Santiago, through a public communique, said that it is hard to understand the repeated interrogation of Bishop Valech by prosecutor Fernando Torres.

The communique says that the church hopes the situation will be resolved as soon as possible to save Msgr Sergio Valech any further distress and to allow him to continue with his mission of preaching the gospel.

Msgr Valech was interrogated on 21 January for the second time in 1 week by Fernando Torres who is investigating several cases such as the frustrated attack on President Augusto Pinochet and the discovery of a clandestine clinic in which several officials of the Vicariate of Solidarity of Santiago are reportedly involed.

CNI ARRESTS COMMUNIST LEADER LINKED TO FPMR

PY270045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] An important communist leader who is linked to the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] terrorist organization has been placed at the disposal of the 3d Military Prosecutor's Office in Santiago.

Dinacos [Government Social Communications Agency] has reported that the individual is Manuel Hernandez Vidal, who was arrested by the CNI [National Intelligence Center].

The CNI has placed him at the disposal of the 3d Military Prosecutor's Office in Santiago. Manuel Hernandez Vidal is a member of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] who clandestinely entered Chile and served as liaison between the PCCh and the terrorist FPMR organization.

Hernandez Vidal joined the PCCh in 1963, acting in several posts in the city of Punta Arenas until 1970 when he was sent to the Soviet Union to take a complete course on clandestine activities at the Komsomol Institute in Moscow. In 1971, Hernandez Vidal went to France, where he stayed in Paris for 1 year. He dedicated himself to political activities, implementing the knowledge he acquired in the Soviet Union.

Hernandez Vidal was arrested in Punta Arenas in 1973 and sentenced to a 5-year prison term. The sentence was commuted to exile in 1976. In March 1977, he went to England and became an official of the International Communist Party.

In 1980, Hernandez Vidal was made a member of the World Federation of Communist Youths in Hungary, where that organization is headquartered.

In January 1985, he was appointed to the executive board of the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow, for which he was issued a Soviet passport.

In August 1985, Hernandez Vidal returned to Hungary, assuming the post of vice president of the World Federation of Communist Youths. He then traveled to Cuba, Nicaragua, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia.

In January 1986, Hernandez Vidal received the order to enter Chile clandestinely. He left Hungary using his real name. Afterward, he went to Australia, Italy, and Brazil.

Hernandez Vidal entered Chile, using the identity of a Spanish citizen. As soon as he arrived in Chile, he changed his identity, adopting the name of Aurelio Montenegro Levi, and started to act as a courier and liaison between the PCCh and the FPMR. He contacted FPMR members who are now in prison and indicted.

Hernandez Vidal, 38, obtained statements from Sergio Bushmann, Claudio Molina Donoso, Victor Molina Donoso, Alfredo Malbrich, and Jose Moya Toro [the detainees involved in the arms caches case] which were published in the Mexican news media.

In addition, Hernandez Vidal was recently appointed a member of the so-called PCCh intelligence and counterintelligence apparatus. In this post, he was charged with reviewing the national political situation, making suggestions vis-a-vis contingencies.

PCCh and FPMR documents and 1 kg of TE4 plastic explosives made in the CSSR, which Hernandez Vidal was to deliver to FPMR members this week, were found in his house, which is located at 6071 San Luis Street, house U, Street A, Macul District.

AIR FORCE DENIES AIRCRAFT EXCHANGE WITH BRAZIL

PY230131 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The Chilean Air Force has denied that it is negotiating the exchange of 16 tactical fighters (CT-5) [words indistinct] for 16 Brazilian Air Force Mirages.

This information was denied in an official Chilean Air Force communique. The communique indicates that the report is unfounded because there are no plans to exchange any Chilean Air Force planes for planes from any other country.

The communique points out that this situation was officially explained to the press on 23 December. The exchange of planes between Chile and Brazil was reported by the Brazilian daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

AGECH, TEACHERS ASSOCIATION LEADERS ARRESTED

PY222028 Santiago Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Osvaldo Verdugo, president of the Chilean Teachers Association, and two leaders of the Santiago branch of the Trade Union Association of Chilean Teachers, AGECH, were arrested today by Carabineros during a peaceful march around the Plaza de Armas in downtown Santiago.

At noon, approximately 50 teachers marched with placards stating: unemployed teacher. Carabineros intercepted the demonstrators and destroyed the placards.

Suddenly, without any reason or provocation, Carabineros arrested Gaston Centeno and Pedro Soto, AGECH Santiago branch advisers.

The arrested individuals were placed in a police wagon. Verdugo, president of the Chilean teachers association, tried to talk with Carabineros but he was also arrested. [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

PA231945 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The threat of a generalization of the Central American conflict currently demands that the countries seeking to pacify the region take decisive action, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono said today.

In discussing the diplomatic efforts he undertook several days ago with his colleagues of the Contadora and Support Groups and the UN and OAS secretaries general after their Central American tour, Londono said: "The current situation demands, more than ever before, that peace in Central America be sought."

"This is why Colombia will not turn its back on the peace efforts; that would be irresponsible," the Colombian foreign minister said. He warned that if the conflict becomes generalized all of American would be involved.

"A crisis is perceived and we must be there," he stressed.

He revealed that a meeting of the Central American and EEC foreign ministers has been set for 9 and 10 February in Costa Rica.

He said the EEC foreign ministers will meet with the members of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) before the meeting.

PATRIOTIC UNION REQUESTS NEW PEACE MEASURES

PA282256 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1921 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jan (DPA) -- It was reported today in Bogota that the Colombian leftist movement Partiotic Union (UP), has asked the government to adopt new measures for the peace process, including the creation of a vigilance commission.

The Army Recently were involved in some incidents with guerrilla forces apparently belonging to FARC, a rebel group that decreed a truce in June 1984, and there is fear about a possible rupture of the peace agreements.

The UP request was presented during talks between the main UP leaders -- including former presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal and parliamentary member Braulio Herrera -- and Carlos Ossa Escobar, presidential adviser for normalization and rehabilitation.

The leftists requested the creation of a vigilance commission composed of representatives from the different sectors involved, similar to the one that operated during the Belisario Betancur Cuartas administration, which was in charge of investigating temporary ruptures of the truce.

The leftists also requested an investigation of the parliamentary groups that murder UP members, and the creation of a permanent human rights committee. They also warned that the only person authorized to break the truce is President Virgilio Barco Vargas, supreme commander of the military forces.

Herrera, former FARC commander, said that the guerrilla group is not responsible for the attack last Sunday, when seven military members died in a dynamite explosion.

According to the parliamentary member, the military forces have been carrying out disinformation tactics through doctored reports presented to the news media, which then disseminate them.

Pardo Leal also said that the peace topic is frozen and the government "does not seem to perceive what is happening at the confrontation centers."

Meanwhile, Ossa Escobar asserted on behalf of the government that the only person who can break the truce is Barco Vargas, and the possibility has not yet been considered.

Thus, the presidential adviser contradicted certain top-level Army commanders, who said that the truce was broken when seven military members died and following the takeover of the northwestern town of Mutata, presumably by FARC guerrilla members.

ELN TO CONTINUE ATTACKS ON OIL PIPELINES

PA221608 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jan 87 p 3-a

[By Edison Parra Garzon]

[Excerpts] Ipiales, Narino, 18 Jan -- Yesterday, the Army of National Liberation (ELN) announced in a new communique that it will continue the attacks against pipelines and oil installations throughout the country. [passage omitted]

The ELN unit "Omaira Montoya Henao," which claimed responsibility for the attack on the Trans-Andean pipeline, announced to the authorities that its terrorist actions will continue throughout the country.

It stated: "Our struggle has been and will be for the defense of the natural resources that are the heritage of the people. We also oppose the agreements and contracts that harm national sovereignty."

The communique adds: "Colombian sources should not continue to be looted. We must make an effort to raise our national dignity and make others respect it. Such are the aims of the ELN's efforts."

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT PRESENTS RESIGNATION

PA281525 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Letter of resignation from Supreme Court President Gonzalo Cordova Galarza to President of Congress Andres Vallejo dated 1 January; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President. On 21 December 1984 the national congress honored me by appointing me minister of the Supreme Court. The magistrates appointed on that same date granted me the great privilege of electing me president for 2 years, the time allowed by law.

Having served a little more than half the period for which I was appointed through your kind mediation to the honorable national congress, I hereby present my irrevocable resignation from my post as minister of the Supreme Court of Justice due to the unavoidable need to attend to my private affairs.

I wish to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my fellow legislators the advantage of legislative and executive bodies giving their greatest cooperation in judicial duties and requirements, especially to an adequate and indispensable budget, which I have demanded in two of my reports to the national congress during August 1985 and 1986. If the budget is not adjusted to justice administration requirements, then it is undoubtedly weakened, resulting in serious consequences for the nation.

The administration of justice cannot depend on economic factors that contradict one another. On one hand budget constraints limit the number of reasonably paid judges and working equipment, and on the other the judicial system must respond to the legitimate demands of justice meted out with honesty and a complete absence of opportunism.

I want the judicial system to become stronger. This will simultaneously strengthen democracy and government institutions as well as raising the standard of the judicial system for all Ecuadoreans.

I take this opportunity, Mr President, to reiterate assurances of my consideration.

[signed] Dr Gonzalo Cordova Galarza

VARGAS PAZZOS SENDS MESSAGE TO COMMANDOS

PA270308 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Through his wife, Miriam de Vargas, General Frank Vargas Pazzos, former commander of the Ecuadoran Air Force, sent a message to the commandos who were arrested and are currently being held incommunicado at unidentified military garrisons. Among other things, the rebel general's message thanked them for their defense of Air Force privileges. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording of Miriam de Vargas reading Vargas Pazzos' message] The word of honor has not been kept. It was said there would not be any retaliations whatsoever, but the military men involved are still being held prisoner and incommunicado, and subjected to all kinds of physical and moral pressures, thus violating the most elementary human rights of every Ecuadorean. I, and most of the Ecuadoran people, share the indignation of the mothers, wives, and daughters of the Taura commandos.

We demand justice for the group of worthy military men whose rights are now being trampled, disregarding the harm done, not only to the Air Force, but to the peace of the homeland, which demands [words indistinct] and a solution for the serious national problems, rather than assuming a vengeful posture. [end recording]

VARGAS PAZZOS ARREST ORDER CONFIRMED

PA282103 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1734 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Quito, 28 Jan (EFE) -- Colonel Gonzalo Fernandez, retired, president of the Military Court of Justice, confirmed the preventive detention order issued against former chief of the Ecuadorean Air Forces [FAE] General Frank Vargas Pazzos. Vargas, who led two military uprisings against the government in March 1986, was imprisoned for 11 months, until 16 January. On that date a group of paratroopers from the Taura Air Force Base kidnapped President Leon Febres Cordero in order to secure Vargas' release. The military justice court filed the case against the general accused of insubordination, but ruled that the case be reopened to investigate alleged bribery charges in the purchase of a "Fokker" airplane for the Armed Forces.

Spokesmen for Vargas Pazzos' defense team reported that within the next few hours the team will request that bail be set to secure Vargas Pazzos' release. At this moment the former FAE chief is in hiding, possibly in his native Manabi province on the Ecuadorean coast from where he issued a communique yesterday demanding that the "basic rights" of the Taura paratroopers be respected. The rebel paratroopers are detained in various garrisons. Vargas Pazzos asked for himself minimum guarantees to "defend his honor" in a fair trial.

SALAZAR DISCLOSES LOCATIONS OF COMMANDOS

PA280444 [Editorial Report] Quito Radio Quito in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 27 January broadcasts a 5-minute report on the disclosure of the whereabouts of the 74 paratroopers arrested after participating in the kidnapping of President Leon Febres Cordero and his retinue on 16 January. The station announcer reports that "Defense Minister General Medardo Salazar, retired, has authorized the family members of the 74 paratroopers to visit them this week at the various military garrisons." The announcer then continues to read the names and military garrisons where the paratroopers are being held in groups of approximately 15. The military garrisons are: Mariscal Sucre Artillery Group, No 13 Mechanized Reconnaissance Squadron, Army Engineers Corps, Ruminahui No 1 Communications School, and the Army Maintenance School.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY, C. AMERICA

PA281802 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Garcia Velasco stated at the greeting extended to him by the diplomatic corps accredited in our country that Ecuador supports the Contadora and Support Groups' efforts. At the same time, Ecuador is aware that the peaceful resolution of the conflicts that remain unresolved on the continent is within the purview of the OAS.

[Begin Garcia Velasco recording] You know that the permanent objectives of Ecuadoran foreign policy are framed within the principles and purposes of the United Nations and the OAS. Thus, the policy objectives are the maintenance of peace and international security, the practice of true representative democracy, the free determination of states, the legal equality of states, nonagression, mutual respect, the territorial integrity of states, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

You know that Ecuador advocates openness toward all countries, with an authentic nonalignment, respect, and a clear understanding of the different political and economic postulates of different governments.

You know that the government respects human rights, and that it promotes and works with determination in the struggle against terrorism and drug trafficking, which usually appear hand in hand, and which have caused a crisis of violence and demoralization that we are obliged to fight.

As a diplomat with many years of service, I believe I am well acquainted with the problems that are the scourge of our continent. Thus, within the OAS Charter and the methods of resolving conflicts, as well as toward the pacification of Central America, which is not the problem of one country but, as I have stated previously, the problem of the five sister countries that make up that region. [end recording]

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY CRITICIZES U.S. ENVOY

PY290008 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Jan 87 p 11

[Text] In a ceremony held yesterday at the 20th Colorado Precinct, Mario Abdo Benitez, political secretary of the Colorado Party executive board and President Stroessner's private secretary, said that U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor "is very wrong if he believes our country can be treated as if it were a colony."

The high-ranking Colorado leader said that "Paraguay has never needed to import liberators. On the contrary, Paraguay has been the birthplace of several liberators who courageously fought to free several countries on the continent. Therefore, we do not accept any type of tutoring," he said.

Quoting President Stroessner's words, Abdo Benitez said that "we have found, and will continue to find, Paraguayan solutions to Paraguayan problems."

The Colorado Party political secretary added: "We are Colorado Party members, and we are Paraguayans. Therefore, we are ready to give the last drop of our blood to defend the dignity of our fatherland."

Abdo Benitez stressed that under President Stroessner the country has experienced an era of peace, progress, and well-being. He also urged those attending the ceremony to be better Colorado members and to work for the greatness of the party.

"Each passing day we have to be better Colorado members and better Paraguayan citizens, in accordance with the teachings of our illustrous leader, who is supported by all Colorado members in the country."

EDITORIAL ON CHOICE BETWEEN STROESSNER, TAYLOR

PY271812 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Jan 87 p 12

[Editorial: "Stroessner or Taylor?"]

[Text] Things got a little hot around here last week. The U.S. ambassador's open interventionist activities into our government's affairs reached an inevitable point, when the interior minister in a strong and emotional speech, told the ambassador that if he does not feel at home in Paraguay he should leave before the Colorado Party declares him persona non grata. The following day, the minister of foreign relations in an official communique labeled Taylor's adtivities as "unacceptable public pressure on the constitutional government of Paraguay." There were other reactions and many more are sure to follow. There will be reactions from government party organizations and personalities, and they will vary; some being even stronger and more harsh than the first.

This is the situation, and we would like to note that for us, and for the public in general, what occurred with the U.S. ambassador was not to be unexpected. Several of our editorials written since the ambassador's arrival have pointed out that his peculiar behavior and way of conducting his mission were setting him up for some conflict or confrontation not only with the government but with a very important part of the national political spectrum that responds to the party that supports the government. The only exception was the opposition sectors that praised the ambassador's actions more for political reasons than anything else.

Now we are facing this situation because the administration and the party that supports the government are constantly being judged, tested, and questioned by actions which exceed the permissible limits to such an extent that the U.S. Embassy attempted, incrediously enough, to use public pressure by releasing a declaration on the events at a local radio station.

Based on the recognition that Paraguay is a sovereign country with a responsible constitutionally elected government, the conduct and behavior of the U.S. ambassador can obviously be questioned. In any case, if the ambassador or his government wanted to ask any questions or express its concern to the Paraguayan Government, there are appropriate channels. We should agree that frankly it is impermissible to stray from those channels as the U.S. Embassy did, by adopting measures that go against usual diplomatic methods.

Now, if there is something else behind all this, if the idea is to destabilize the government, to present us with the dilemma of accepting what Taylor and the United States say and getting rid of President Stroessner, then the situation is different, because such a decision can only be made by the Paraguayan people in sovereign elections.

Fortunately, the storm is subsiding. Things will probably begin to calm down in the next few days. That can be achieved, but what can no longer be permitted is that any ambassador, whoever he is or whatever he represents, tries to adopt an attitude like that of the Yankee ambassador who through an unusual method has been gradually entering the enclaves of national politics, assuming an attitude that does not coincide with his mission. His mission is to encourage and strengthen relations between our sovereign nations.

Something here bears repetition. If as we said, there is another intention, if behind this situation there is something more profound then the dilemma cannot be other than a choice between, Stroessner or Taylor -- that is, between Paraguayans or Yankees -- and is something the people will have to decide.

EL PUEBLO EDITORIAL CRITICIZES 'STROESSNERISM'

PY160217 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 14 Jan 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Impossible Dream"]

[Excerpts] The Stroessnerist 1954 coup against historical and civil Coloradoism gave rise to a new power scheme in which Stroessner's personality displaced the party as a factor of political and military decisionmaking. Stroessner proceeded to take in to his own hands the strings of public power, that is, of naked and real power, granting the Colorado Party secondary functions in political decisionmaking, filling the official bureaucracy, and managing the state's formal machinery.

Once it was installed in power, however, the first victims of Stroessnerism were paradoxically those who had plotted along with Stroessner to outster the party's old caudillos, the leaders of the then new generation, and followers of Mendez Fleitas who were purged in 1956. Stroessnerism did not intend to share power, rather to monopolize it. Therefore, the first enemies to be taken out of the way were its former allies, because they were the most dangerous. [passage omitted]

The counteroffensive of historic Coloradoism came in 1959, intent to take back from Stroessnerism's spurious hands the reins of the party and the effective mechanisms of power.

The movement had the unrestricted support of the institutional bases and the representative sources of Coloradoism: The Government Junta, the Chamber of Representatives, the "Blas Garay" youth, student centers, worker unions, and party chapters in the city and the interior not yet tamed by the dictator. [passage omitted]

Since those remote days of 1959 up to the present when there is a crisis of leadership in official Coloradoism, no one, not as an individual or as an internal Colorado faction, has gained sufficient stature to dispute the power of Stroessnerism. Throughout this long process, the Armed Forces have also been purged of elements with personality, of rebellious elements whose support for Stroessnerism was doubtful. Thus Stroessner made sure that he could exercise double power without restrictions.

Why are we reviewing this story? We are merely trying to refresh the memory of the leaders of the so-called traditionalist faction of the Colorado Party who intend to dispute the presidential nomination of Stroessnerism at the upcoming party convention through the vote. This is an impossible dream! The vote has never been the Stroessnerist way; at least not the legitimately cast and counted vote. Stroessnerism's only power is the power of brute force. History is a teacher who does not lie or deceive.

A regime that came to power through a coup d'etat, that did not hesitate to run over the party's government junta, to dissolve the Chamber of Representatives in 1959, to persecute and denigrate Colorados by birth and choice, and to violently purge successive intra-party movements, will certainly not hesitate for a second to apply identical methods in 1987. It will be easier this time since today's challenging leaders and congressmen are no more than distorted and vague shadows of those caudillos and leaders who won the 1947 civil war for the Colorado Party by risking their lives in a hundred fights.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT GARCIA'S INDIA VISIT

For coverage of the visit to India by President Alan Garcia, including his address to the Africa Fund in New Delhi, see the India section of the 24 January South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON INDIAN EMBASSY ATTACK

Caller Claims Attack

PY281256 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] antiterrorist department has reported that Raul Fuentes Gill, also known as Comrade Raul, was involved in the attack yesterday on the Indian Embassy.

In a phone call today to the "24 Horas" program, Comrade Raul admitted his involvement in this attack, and also in the fire of a parquet factory in the (?Yerbateros) area.

On previous occasions, after attacks against Admirals Ponce Canessa and Cafferate, Fuentes Gill called to claim responsibility for the attacks, and to disclose a Shining Path hit list.

Comrade Raul today disclosed another list of individuals who will be the targets of Shining Path attacks in the near future.

[Begin telephone conversation recording] [Unidentified reporter] Yes, hello.

[Comrade Raul] Hello, this is Raul [word indistinct]

[Reporter] Oh, yes.

[Comrade Raul] Here is the list (?again).

[Reporter] Yes, who are they?

[Comrade Raul] Well, the interior minister heads it; then there is [Deputy Interior Minister] Maximo Agustin Mantilla; Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, because he is a leftist traitor; Carlos Roca Caceres [not further identified]; then we have Doctor...[changes thought] I am now going to give you an exclusive, we are planning to execute this doctor in one week.

[Reporter] Who is it?

[Comrade Raul] The name of this gentlemen is Andres (?Tello) Velazco. He is Interior Ministry secretary.

We also have a General Toribio Fernandez Salas; General Fernando Reyes Soto. [recording is cut off]

Embassy Issues Communique

PY281515 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Comminique on 26 January Shining Path attack issued by Indian Embassy in Peru read by Charge d'Affaires (Rejemra Khumar Tiagui); date not given -- no video available]

[Text] Well, this was a deplorable incident, one that must be condemned by all civilized persons.

Indian-Peruvian diplomatic relations reflect an increasing friendship based on mutual respect. India and Peru share similar aspirations and objectives. Both countries are prominent members of the Nonaligned Movement that together work to achieve socioeconomic development, and also to establish a just economic system. Moreover, India and Peru reject racial discrimination and the interference in the domestic affairs of any country.

Therefore, I cannot imagine why any Peruvian social sector would have any complaints against India. Like Peru, India is a democratic country that has always opposed all kinds of terrorism, no matter what its origin.

In a pluralist and democratic society like that of Peru, which has a president and a government that uphold political and economic emancipation, and which were elected by a vast majority, one cannot understand the reasons behind such a terrorist and violent action. Such an action violates the Peruvian Constitution.

As a result of the cowardly attack that was carried out yesterday, three valuable lives were lost; therefore, with great sorrow I wish to extend my deepest sympathies to the relatives of those courageous men who sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.

Police Reinforce Guards

PY281518 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] In view of the terrorist attack against the Indian Embassy, the police have reinforced the guard at the embassies of those countries that President Alan Garcia will visit on his way back from India.

Everything indicates that the terrorist attack that was perpetrated yesterday on San Ignacio de Loyola Street, in the Miraflores neighborhood near the Indian Embassy, was due to the fact that only a few guards were posted. This mistake resulted in the death of three courageous Civil Guardsmen.

These serious incidents have compelled the police to tighten security measures, mainly at the Indian Embassy, which is the one you were watching on your screen. One police car and seven guards are posted at strategic places on the block.

Because it is known that President Garcia will make stops in several countries on his return to Peru, police have reinforced guards at the French Embassy since President Garcia tomorrow will make a stop in France, where he will meet with high-ranking French officials. This is why Peruvian police have blocked off the street where the embassy is located.

After his stay in France, Garcia will go to Spain, where he will follow a tight schedule. Therefore, Peruvian police have imposed tight security, and Civil Guardsmen are posted throughout the embassy building. But there are no guards at the Argentine Embassy, across the street from the Spanish Embassy.

Garcia will also make a stop in Venezuela, where he will meet with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. Despite this, the Venezuelan Embassy has no guards posted perhaps because the Armed Forces Joint Command building is just across the street, and it is under heavy guard, and because two traffic policemen are patrolling the area.

But we must add that the terrorist attack that took place yesterday near the Indian Embassy has caused unrest among the diplomatic personnel of the countries that President Alan Garcia will tour starting tomorrow.

BLACKOUTS IMPLICATE SHINING PATH 'FIFTH COLUMN'

PY262214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2029 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 24 Jan (EFE) -- The intelligence services of the Peruvian police are now concerned over the existence of a "fifth column" of the Maoist Shining Path organization which has infiltrated some state organizations.

A few days ago, Justice Minister Carlos Blancas spoke of the existence of that "fifth column," which is especially revealed by the felling of high-voltage power pylons to blackout Lima and other Peruvian cities, something which favors the Shining Path attacks.

This could clearly be detected from the two most recent blackouts in Lima, on 15 and 22 January, because the two power pylons felled by explosives are the key pylons for the electric power supply to Lima and up to nine departments in Peru, which were also affected by these recent blackouts.

According to a report issued by the Lima Electric Power Enterprise (Electrolima), there were three consecutive Shining Path attacks from the night of 22 January to the early morning hours of 23 January. The first blackout occurred at 2100 which was restored at 2145. Later another blackout occurred, which was restored after 30 minutes. Finally, around midnight last night another blackout occurred. This was the most serious and Electrolima announced that the full resumption of electric power in Lima would only be achieved today.

The police assume that the Shining Path people are receiving firsthand information on the location of the key high-voltage power pylons whose felling would cause the greatest effect, and that information can only come from the electric power company itself.

The attacked power pylons form part of the system linked to the hydroelectric power plant on the Mantaro River in the central Peruvian mountainous area.

SANGUINETTI ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT GDR

PY272256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Jan (EFE) -- According to official spokesmen, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has "gladly" accepted a GDR Government invitation to visit that country in the near future.

Sanguinetti conveyed his acceptance in a letter that was personally delivered by Uruguayan Ambassador to the GDR Leslie Close to the GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The invitation was handed to Sanguinetti during a meeting held with an official GDR delegation a few weeks ago. The possible date of the trip was not defined but it may coincide with the trip President Sanguinetti will make to the Soviet Union in June 1987.

The sources emphasized that this will be the first official visit of an Uruguayan president to the Soviet Union and to the GDR, which shows the will of the Uruguayan democratic government "to promote better relations with other countries within a policy of dialogue."

Upon his inauguration on 1 March 1985, after almost 12 years of military rule, Sanguinetti announced his will to keep and increase diplomatic relations with every nation "that respects the international rules of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries."

NEW ARMY COMMANDER NAMED, OTHER CHANGES REPORTED

PY200042 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] General Carlos L. Berois, current commander of the Army 1st division headquartered in Montevideo, will become commander in chief of the National Army on 1 February 1987. He will replace Lieutenant General Hugo Medina. The resolution was officially released by the Presidential Press Secretariat at the end of a meeting between President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Lt Gen Medina. Radio Carve can report in advance that the current director of the Antarctic Institute, Colonel Ricardo Galarza, will be promoted to general, while Navy captains Ricardo Murialdo, commander of the Sea Forces, and Mario Martinez, Naval Attache to Buenos Aires, will be promoted to Rear Admiral on 1 February.

BRIEFS

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED -- Montevideo, 23 Jan (AFP) -- According to Uruguayan diplomatic sources, the Brazilian Government has agreed to eliminate import restrictions on Uruguayan products and issued licences for importing Uruguayan products valued at over $50 million. Additionally, Brazil has agreed to import $100 million worth of Uruguayan products in 1987. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 87 PY]

COST OF LIVING RISES -- According to the consumer price index drawn up by the General Directorate of Statistics and Census, the cost of living increased 70.65 percent in 1986. [Excerpt] [Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 10 Jan 87 p 4 PY]

RENTS INCREASED -- The Uruguayan Government raised rents by 70.65 percent in January. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Jan 87 PY]

INCREASE IN OIL PRICES EFFECTIVE 1 FEB

PA282253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti announced today that Venezuela will notify its clients of an increase in its light and medium crude oil prices, on 1 February. The new prices will be $17.62 per barrel of light "Tia Juana" oil and $16.72 per barrel of medium "Tia Juana" oil. The Venezuelan minister said: "The prices do not reflect an increase. We reached those prices while I was in Mexico." Mexico and Venezuela are the main Latin American oil producers. Only the latter is a member of the OPEC, but they coordinate their production and sales strategies.

Mexico has already notified its clients of an increase in oil prices, effective on 1 January.

The Venezuelan minister said that the OPEC countries "are facing a critical situation but we have achieved progress," in the strategy to increase prices. "However, we are at a point when it is fundamental that the strategy proves successful," he added. He said that there is a "resistance" from the purchasing companies to accept the new prices, but reasserted that the OPEC countries will continue their struggle to enforce the prices "because this is part of our strategy." Following the drop in oil prices during 1986 as a result of the oil war, OPEC prepared plans to increase the prices to an average $18.00 per barrel this year, a figure based on the prices of seven different grades of crude oils.

CONSALVI DENIES LEFTIST BIAS WITHIN CONTADORA

PA270343 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Regarding the Contadora Group, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that Venezuela does not subscribe to certain views on foreign policy because these do not correctly reflect the interests of the country.

[Reporter Martin Pacheco] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi made that statement today upon his return from Central America. He participated in the summit meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups and the secretaries general of the United Nations and the OAS in an effort to agree on the basis for a peace treaty in Central America. I asked him about remarks by Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Abrams had said that Contadora is aiming its policies to support Nicaragua. Moreover, he specifically accused Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner of adopting a leftist stance within the negotiating group.

[Begin Consalvi recording] I can emphatically state that all the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups fully and completely concur on all the proposals we have made regarding peace and the process of negotiation in Central America. I cannot see why some foreign ministers are singled out. [end recording]

[Pacheco] Consalvi admitted that the negotiations have made some progress although the five Central American governments lack the political commitment to negotiate. Central America continues to draw the world's attention. In another peace effort, a summit meeting of 25 foreign ministers will be held on 8 February in Guatemala. The world agrees that so far, the Contadora Group has not been in vain. The peace effort has been able to prevent war, therefore, it is also able to obtain a subregional peace agreement for Central America. All future efforts will be aimed toward this goal.

FINANCE SECRETARY TO ATTEND MEETING WITH U.S.

FL272230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2049 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Today Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli flew to New York to attend a Mexico-United States bilateral meeting.

The secretary departed on American Airlines flight 212 to meet with Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, who is heading the Mexican delegation to the meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE CABINET APPROVES EXPORT PROGRAMS

FL261928 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1724 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The federal government will designate $591 million and 6.1 billion pesos in 1987-88 as part of a dynamic program to export non-oil products as well as opening new international markets and strengthening traditional ones.

During a working meeting held by members of the foreign trade cabinet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado in the presidential residence, Los Pinos, it was decided to promote foreign trade. Programs were approved for the development and promotion of agricultural exports and for the financial and promotional support of foreign trade during 1987.

President de la Madrid and his collaborators analyzed strategies Mexico could follow within the GATT framework. The importance of reviewing current non-oil exports became apparent in lessening the fluctuations of the international oil market. The cabinet members also analyzed Mexico's trade balance.

During the working meeting, it was reported that agricultural-livestock exports increased in 1986 by 60 percent in comparison to the previous year. Exports of non-oil manufactured products increased 31 percent and represent 44 percent of total exports.

The foreign trade cabinet approved a support program for the development and promotion of exports to increase income and to consolidate and diversify exports. This includes diversification of destination markets and support for the image, penetration, promotion, and consolidation of Mexican export products. The cabinet members designated $591 million for this purpose for 1987-88. The agreements reached in Los Pinos benefit the producers of 67 specific export products.

It was also reported that during the first 11 months of 1986, the agricultural-livestock sector earned $1 billion and became the principal source of income for the non-oil sector. It was also reported that the national bank of foreign trade will strengthen its actions to meet its goals more efficiently.

This organization will grant loans and guarantees to exporters of non-oil products which will total 6.7 trillion pesos representing a 100 percent increase in comparison to the previous year. The corresponding mechanisms will be carried out by national credit institutes and the corresponding import trusts. There are four basic programs: exports, imports, industrial equipment, and import substitution.

According to the statistics obtained at the meeting, of the resources mentioned, 80 percent will be designated to the basic export program of which 60 percent will be designated to sales abroad while the remaining 40 percent will be designated for pre-exports. This would benefit direct exporters, export providers, and manufacturing and foreign trade enterprises.

To round out the programs and make them more efficient and effective, there will be other activities such as fairs, exhibits, foreign purchasing missions, sectorial trips, and trade promotion seminars.

BUDGET SECRETARIAT REPORTS 1986 TRADE SURPLUS

PA222310 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 21 Jan 87 p 47

[Text] Mexico registered a 3.89 billion dollar trade surplus in 1986, with imports totaling 11.87 billion dollars while export earned 15.76 billion dollars, the Secretariat of Programming and Budget (SPP) said Tuesday.

Trade last year was characterized by a 58.4 percent drop in petroleum exports, from 13.31 billion dollars in 1985 to 5.53 billion dollars in 1986.

Non-petroleum exports rose 33.8 percent, with agricultural exports increasing 59.3 percent and manufactured goods increasing 30.7 percent.

Public and private sector imports fell 15.2 percent.

The 1986 trade surplus is 50.5 percent below the 7.85 billion dollars obtained in 1985.

A report prepared by the National Statistics Institute (INEGI) in collaboration with the Customs Office and Banco de Mexico shows that the acquisition of consumer goods fell 21.2 percent, that of intermediary goods dropped 16.1 percent and purchases of capital goods fell 11.5 percent in 1986.

The private sector imported goods worth 8.17 billion dollars, 10.3 percent below the 9.11 billion dollars, imported in 1985, while the public sector imported 3.22 billion dollars worth of goods compared with 4.35 billion dollars in 1985.

Exports of manufactured goods led the way, with shipments of metal-mechanical, automotive and other manufactured products hitting 4.18 billion.

The most popular individual nonpetroleum good abroad was coffee beans, with exports totaling 822 million dollars. Exports of chemical products hit 830 million dollars; steel and other metal products 920 million; frozen shrimp 360 million; and fresh and canned tomatoes 423 million dollars.

Cotton exports fell from 92.7 to 72.7 million dollars, the report said.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS ANNOUNCES AREA PRESIDENT'S SUMMIT

PA290039 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2217 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jan (DPA) -- The Central American presidents will hold an 8-hour emergency meeting on 15 February in San Jose to discuss the Central American situation.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias announced this afternoon that the meeting will be attended by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Honduran President Jose Azcona, and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

He gave no explanation on the exclusion of Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

ARIAS COMMENTS ON $200-MILLION NICARAGUAN DEBT

PA190216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez said that he has no information regarding the controversial Potrero Grande landing strip being built with funds from the so-called Irangate affair. President Arias only said that this landing strip in Guanacaste has not been used since 8 May, and that he had ordered the landing strip to be closed off with barbed wire.

President Arias also said that the fact that, per capita, Costa Rica has been the country giving the most aid to Nicaragua is quite ironic, but added that Costa Rica will not be able to sell more products to Nicaragua as long as it does not pay its $200-million outstanding debt.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT TO DECLINE COSTA RICAN INVITATION

PA282323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1919 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Guatemala, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially announced today that if Nicaragua is not invited, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo will not attend the meeting of Central American presidents called by Costa Rica.

Guatemalan presidential spokesman Julio Santos pointed out that Guatemala "is willing to participate in any meeting aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict."

Nevertheless, he added, Cerezo will not participate in a "partial" presidential meeting -- that is, "if one of the countries in the region is deliberately excluded, as in Nicaragua's case."

President Oscar Arias invited his Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan counterparts to meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, during the second half of February.

The regional situation, and relations between the participating nations and the Sandinist regime, will be discussed at the meeting, according to official Costa Rican sources.

Guatemala defends a policy of "active neutrality" in the Central American conflict, independent of the positions held by Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, which are U.S. allies in the region.

The presidential spokesman added that "President Cerezo has outlined a clear foreign policy of noninterference in the affairs of other nations, and against forming blocs with other countries to attack others."

For Guatemala, the framework of the discussion of regional issues is the Contadora Group, the source added.

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez stated that when the official invitation from Costa Rica is received, it will be analyzed and a definite position will be established.

CEREZO SAYS CONTADORA ENTERING NEW PHASE

PA221847 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Jan 87 p 4

[Text] The reestablishment of the dialogue for peace in Central America was discussed 19 January with the group "of five" [Contadora, UN and OAS delegation]. The participants felt that the Contadora Group is entering a new phase, President Vinicio Cerezo said.

"The dialogue had two special features: The first was the recognition that Central America has to play an important role if any decision is taken. The second was to continue the search for peace through dialogue instead of through confrontation," Cerezo said.

The president added: "The delegation expressed a great deal of interest in Guatemala's active neutrality. Likewise the commission was interested in the formation of the Central American parliament as the right formula for dialogue and agreement."

In conclusion, the president said: "The commission expressed great interest in these two points in its analysis because Guatemala's active neutrality was particularly welcomed. With this active neutrality, the establishment of the Central American parliament becomes more likely."

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTADORA PROCESS

PA210444 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras by Voz de Honduras reporter Jose Danilo Izaguirre -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Izaguirre] What does the Honduran foreign minister think about this important meeting [words indistinct]?

[Lopez] It is truly a meeting of historic importance. It is a visit by the foreign ministers of friendly and democratic governments strengthened by the presence of the UN and OAS secretaries general. This obviously gives the meeting a greater importance. We will be very pleased to meet with them.

[Izaguirre] President Jose Azcona is not very optimistic. He does not think that the Contadora Group's visit will yield positive results. He has publicly stated that the Contadora Group is very weak and that he does not expect much of this meeting. What do you think about this?

[Lopez] A study of the group's historic behavior, after 4 years of negotiations, can only produce relative optimism. However, we cannot blame the process alone. It is a diplomatic and political process in which the states must decide whether they wish to reach an agreement or not. We are speaking of five political wills.

[Izaguirre] The church has made its call and it hopes that through the word positive results will be achieved. What is your opinion regarding the achievements of the Contadora Group to date?

[Lopez] The Contadora Group is a process that has been seeking peace. Honduras has participated with great enthusiasm, and I will never get tired of repeating that many of the plans presented by Contadora have been suggested by Honduras. Therefore, we agree with the purpose of the negotiations. What we rejected on 6 June was the result of the document. We reject the document not because we did not agree with the overall document, but because there were certain matters that were not fully developed and which affected Honduran security.

[Izaguirre] [Words indistinct] June commitment. Do you think that the possibility of a peace negotiation will be more difficult under these circumstances?

[Lopez] No. We felt that the document was lacking. It did not ensure the fulfillment of certain commitments, especially the verification mechanisms. However, we are willing to return to the table of negotiations in the measure that the situation... [sentence not completed]

NICARAGUA

SAM HALL STATEMENTS UPON DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

PA281537 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1501 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Sam Wesley Hall, who in 1986 became the second U.S. citizen to become a prisoner of the Sandinists, departed today for the United States exempt from criminal responsibility. He was accompanied by his attorney Gary Froelich.

Before returning to his country on a plane of the state airline, Hall, 49, brother of the Democrat Congressman Tony Hall said: The Sandinists "treated me with dignity, as a human being." He regretted that his action had caused inconveniences in Nicaragua.

During his brief meeting with reporters, Hall said that he never tried to harm himself while he was detained in Managua. It has been reported here that Hall, together with his attorney Froelich, traveled to Costa Rica. He will board another plane in San Jose that will take him to Miami.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. COMMENTS ON REAGAN ADDRESS

PA282124 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The first reaction to tonight's speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan was not long in coming. Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, said a few minutes ago in Washington that Reagan's charges against Nicaragua are merely an excuse to obtain more funds to continue the mercenary, illegal, and immoral war against this country. The note [not further identified] by the Nicaraguan ambassador recalled July's ruling issued by the International Court of Justice at The Hague condemning U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and ordering a halt to any sort of military or paramilitary action.

ORTEGA ON ABRAMS' STATEMENT ON MEXICO, PERU

PA252333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega this weekend described as "warmongering, daring, and disrespectful" the recent statements by Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, concerning the role of Mexico and Peru in the Contadora peace group.

The high-ranking officer of the Reagan administration this week defined Mexico and Peru as "leftist forces" that are trying to seek a settlement favorable to Nicaragua within the framework of the efforts being made by the Contadora Group.

Abrams insisted that Contadora (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia) has not exerted enough pressure on the Sandinist government to adopt a "democratic" path.

In statements made at the end of his meeting with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the vice marshal of the Polish parliament, who visited Managua this week, Ortega said that Abrams' attitude is "completely warmongering and disrespectful" toward the governments that are in favor of peace in Central America and that are urging the United States to seek that goal." [quotation marks as received]

The U.S. official also suggested that putting an end to U.S. help to the anti-Sandinist rebels would force the United States to a military intervention.

In this respect, the Nicaraguan president said that Abrams' statements are part of Washington's "interventionist line," recalling that there are several U.S. warships presently in Honduran and Costa Rican waters.

In conclusion, the Sandinist leader stated that during the recent Central American tour of the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups and the UN and OAS secretaries general, it was evident there is "international support" for the peacemaking efforts of the region.

SPANISH OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO COUNTRY

PA220333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Spain has reaffirmed its support of the Contadora efforts. Meanwhile, in Madrid, representatives of Spanish and Nicaraguan private enterprise signed a cooperation agreement. Maximo Cajal y Lopez, general secretary of Spanish foreign policy, yesterday concluded a visit to Nicaragua. He reaffirmed the Spanish Government's support for the Contadora peace process.

Before leaving, Cajal met with Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and top officials of the ministries of foreign trade and foreign cooperation.

Meanwhile in Madrid, Jose Maria Cuevas, president of the Spanish confederation of business organizations; and Enrique Bolanos, president of Nicaragua's Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, signed a cooperation agreement to strengthen the growth of private enterprise in Nicaragua.

UNO LEADER DISCUSSES CONTRA GROUPS' 'RIFT'

PA281628 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jan (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Opposition Unity(UNO) leader Alfonso Robelo today accused U.S. Government officials of manipulating the funds for military aid to benefit the FDN guerrillas, which are controlled by former Somozist guards.

During a news conference Robelo confirmed the rift between the anti-Sandinist guerrilllas that operate in southern Nicaragua, under the leadership of Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, and UNO -- a political-military alliance -- revealing the deep crisis which exists among the anti-Sandinist organizations.

Chamorro and his main commanders left UNO on Tuesday, after reporting that they had received no benefit from the $100 million U.S. President Ronald Reagan approved 90 days ago. The rebel leaders said: "The FDN (main anti-Sandinist military group) refused to share its supplies with the southern front, and our proposals were not given the proper attention." Referring to the situation, Robelo said: "Either the CIA channels sending the aid are not working right, or its officials are incompetent and there is an attempt to hinder the southern front's actions."

"There is evidence that proves that U.S. officials in charge of handling the aid think it is better to support the conservative FDN forces," Robelo stated. He added that he shares "the frustration" of the UNO-southern front guerrillas, which are led by Chamorro. Referring to this, Robelo said that the FDN receives "much better" supplies than those in the south. However, he explained that this could be because the Nicaraguan guerrillas have no problems operating at the Honduran border, while "there is neutrality in Costa Rica and they capture our fighters here." Robelo said that "the unity is hybrid and hybrid things do not work," thus proving the differences that prevail in the contra leadership, which he shares with Adolfo Calero, leader of the FDN, and Arturo Cruz, former member of the government junta for national reconstruction. Robelo added that the differences of opinion among the opposition forces are easily explained because "those who always fought against Somoza and those who felt comfortable" under the ousted dictator's regime are now in exile.

"Due to the internal contradictions prevailing in the democratic opposition, it has proven itself ineffective. This even though Sandinism is now more discredited than ever, internally and externally," Robelo said. Referring to this, he said that to achieve victory it is necessary to have unity and build a "democratic and progressive" project that is supported and recognized by the Central American and Latin American nations. Nevertheless, Robelo said he is convinced that the Sandinists will be defeated "sooner or later."

"A totalitarian regime that serves Moscow cannot survive in Central America because it represents a danger for the security of the region and the United States, itself," he said.

Despite the problems, he announced that the contras are currently preparing large-scale operations to be carried out after 15 February, when the United States will disburse the last $40 million in aid approved by Congress.

Robelo did not rule out the possibility that the military actions may be carried out in the Nicaraguan capital itself, recalling the National Palace takeover by former Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora, and adding that "these actions will prove to the people that we can play with the EPS just like we played with the National Guard in the past."

The former government junta member said that only 6,000 guerrilla members remained active at the end of December, "but we hope to soon activate 80 percent of our total forces, which number approximately 21,000 soldiers." He said that the FDN has 16,000 fighters in the north and central areas of the country, the UNO-southern front has 3,000, and there are 2,000 fighters -- mostly Miskito Indians -- in the Atlantic Coast.

REPORT VIEWS REAGAN ADDRESS, SHULTZ STATEMENT

FL281333 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Upon giving his sixth State of the Union message last night to the U.S. Congress, President Ronald Reagan regretted the failure of his secret negotiations with Iran and admitted that serious errors were committed in that process even though he did not dismiss the possibility of similar actions in the future.

Reagan once again hurled strong attacks against the Nicaraguan Government, whom he once again accused of promoting subversion in Central America. The President reproached Congress for reducing the military budgets of the last 3 years by $85 billion.

For his part, upon speaking to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tried to justify the fraudulent sale of weapons to Iran, alleging that Washington is interested in maintaining good relations with that country.

In Washington, Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, regretted that Reagan made the same false accusations against Nicaragua to the Congress.

ABRAMS DELIVERS 'BITTER REMARKS' ON CONTADORA

PA251944 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jan 87

["Analysis" by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] Inopportunely, the day after the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups ended their Central American tour, Elliott Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, aggressively questioned the work of the peace groups and even threatened a direct U.S. military intervention in the region.

The reason for the high-ranking U.S. official's wrath was the Contadora and Support Groups' refusal to back the measures of force that the United States was trying to impose through an alleged peace plan proposed by Costa Rica. Abrams' anger is to a certain extent explicable because as is known, he was the one who, along with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal, drew up the plan through which Nicaragua was to be pressured so that it will change its form of government, negotiate with the mercenary bands, and in short, submissively agree to the destruction of the country. Everything indicates that all those efforts failed.

During his bitter remarks Abrams said that the Contadora Group is led by the left and that it had not agreed to exert pressure on Nicaragua. The only thing the United States wants, he added, is for the Sandinist government to accept the peace treaty establishing an absolute internal change in that country. Such audacity did not stop there. Instead, Abrams decided to describe Mexico and Peru as the Contadora left-wingers. He criticized President Alan Garcia for having traveled to Managua recently and concluded by stating that if the United States were crazy enough to abandon the contras the only alternative would be to directly intervene in Central America.

The hostility toward Contadora and its peace efforts is quite evident on the part of the United States and its regional allies. This was confirmed a few days before the Group of 10 visited Honduras. On that occasion, President Jose Azcona said Contadora is a weak group with no solutions to offer. It is perhaps for this reason that the so-called Tegucigalpa bloc drafted the alternative plan. However, the fact that Contadora did not accept any pressure and continues its efforts shows that it acted with dignity and good faith.

U.S. REPORT CITES CORRUPTION IN CONTRA SUPPORT

PA212332 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jan 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] A recent inquiry carried out by the office of Democratic Senator John Kerry concluded that the level of corruption among the leaders of mercenary groups attacking Nicaragua is very high. Among other things, the investigation states that there are no documents backing some $14 million handed over by the State Department to the former Somozists. In addition, it was confirmed that a large portion of the $27 million handed over in 1985 to the counterrevolutionaries was deposited in bank accounts in the Bahamas and Grand Cayman Islands. Of course, such accounts belong to top leaders of the genocidal groups.

Although the report fails to mention it, we must not overlook the proven participation of mercenaries in drug trafficking, the transit points of which are in Honduras and Costa Rica and the final destination of which is the U.S. city of Miami. There is an old saying in our language that states: like father, like son. If the activities of Reagan, who is the much-loved father of counterrevolutionaries of Nicaraguan origin, are being investigated, we should not be surprised by the thefts and shady businesses of his proteges.

The so-called Irangate, for example, has exposed how the President violated the law by secretly sending weapons to a country considered to be a mortal enemy and how the funds coming from the illegal operation were sent to the leaders of groups attacking Nicaragua. In addition, the destination of $10 million given by the Sultan of Brunei, as a contribution to the dirty war against the Nicaraguan people, is still unknown.

The contras have been good students of the leader in the shady handling of millions of dollars. In 6 years of administration, Reagan has ordered some 50 covert actions against innumerable countries. Besides the CIA, the National Security Council [NSC] and its efficient agent Oliver North, who was beheaded [as heard] in the early stages of the scandal resulting from shipments of weapons to Iran, also participated in these games.

Some U.S. observers state that Reagan's covert operations are never ending; they become prolonged operations that consume dozens of millions of dollars with unspecified destinations. For example, at the beginning in Nicaragua, commando groups were supported; today, a rebel army made up of some 10,000 men is being supplied, according to the ARIZONA DAILY STAR.

Not even U.S. citizens have been spared by Reagan's activities in favor of Nicaraguan mercenaries. Recent reports state that the NSC spent millions of dollars over a 3-year period to promote a press campaign against Nicaragua to achieve what finally came to pass: congressional approval of heavy financial support for the former Somozists.

With such examples, what is strange about the millionaire theft attributed to contra leaders? The mercenaries' teacher and guide is in Washington.

FMLN REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES GUERRILLA CAMPAIGN

PA221251 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Interview by reporter Carmen Esquivel with Moises Martinez, FMLN-FDR representative in Cuba, date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Esquivel] What are the immediate results of the Farabundo Lives guerrilla campaign?

[Martinez] In general, we can say the campaign has been a complete success It includes different types of actions. Our forces have inflicted blows of some importance on the military forces, including one on the station headquarters of information and communications tracking. We have also delivered other blows that have resulted in numerous casualties to the enemy and that have allowed us to recover important amounts of weapons and ammunition. Included in the campaign are the transportation stoppages. Currently we are conducting the first transportation stoppage in 1987 [as heard], and we believe it is of great importance because over 80 percent of the traffic on Salvadoran roads has been stopped.

[Esquivel] Recently Salvadoran businessmen announced they will strike on 22 January. We want to know if this will benefit the people or not. What is your opinion?

[Martinez] This is an attempt by the Salvadoran oligarchy to regain power. In that regard we want to take this opportunity, since we are sure this broadcast is heard in El Salvador, to call on the Salvadoran people to understand the following: What we have right now is a result of the isolation in which the revolutionary struggle has placed Duarte's government. This is a struggle between the enemies of the people. The struggle will not change the U.S. Government's warmongering attitude and will not provide solutions to the historic problems of the Salvadoran people. We should not listen to populist calls or to deceptive calls from the enemies of the Salvadoran people. ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], the Salvadoran oligarchy, remains an enemy of the Salvadoran people. The fact that imperialists are the main enemies of the Salvadoran people in this stage of our history does not mean the Salvadoran oligarchy is less dangerous. Traditionally they have exploited the Salvadoran people socially and economically.

STROESSNER 'SERVILISM' TO U.S. DEMONSTRATED

PA202233 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jan 87

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Alfredo Stroessner's main task in over 32 years of dictatorship has been to bow to the United States in the most abject manner. But this unquestioning servitude is not always rewarded, as has been the case with the Yankee decision to exclude Paraguay from the system of preferential trade tariffs, bestowed by the White House upon various countries.

The old tyrant knows, however, that his destiny depends upon that faraway building located near the slopes of the Potomac River; therefore, he overlooks any slap he receives from his traditional master.

Fifty-one subsidiaries of large U.S. consortiums operate in Paraguay, mainly in the agricultural sector. These companies control large areas where they invest nearly $63 million. But the noose around the Paraguayan people's neck consists of the foreign debt, which is close to $8 billion. In 1985, for example, to meet the creditors' demands, Paraguay had to devote 80 percent of its income from exports to the payment of the debt. For 1986, according to estimates made by financial observers, virtually 100 percent of that income had to be used.

Paraguay has become a sanctuary for international criminals. More than a few Nazi chieftains have found refuge in the country's jungles and cities, and currently Licio Gelli, well-known chief of the P-2 [Masonic] Lodge and a fugitive from Italian authorities, lives in a special bunker on the Paraguayan Chaco. In exchange for $10 million delivered to Stroessner's son, the well-known terrorist is enjoying ample security.

But there is more to the story of the links between Stroessner and Washington. A few months ago, the presence of U.S. troops in the Bolivian jungles, under the pretext of fighting drug traffic, caused numerous protests and the operation was scored as interventionism in the very heart of the continent. The Paraguayan director, however, with the cunning and stealth of a traitor, has authorized a long time ago the creation of a Yankee military base in the Chaco zone, where special rapid deployment forces are stationed. This installation is called Pozo Colorado and its existence was made known after Chilean opposition forces got a hold of a document signed by John Galvin, chief of the U.S. Military Forces' Southern Command, where he referred to said forces.

This gives Washington the possibility of having combat-ready troops in a potentially explosive area, from where it can attack progressive forces which might want to take direct action in order to effect changes favorable to the people.

Once again the servilism of the senile dictator -- whose praises are always sung in Washington -- has been demonstrated.

PERUVIAN WORKERS JOIN AGRICULTURAL STRIKE

PA271549 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Peruvian workers in San Martin Department staged a strike on Tuesday [20 January] in solidarity with the 30,000 rice and corn producers who are demanding from the government better prices for their products. The strikers have also asked the Peruvian central government to send a special mission to San Martin Department to start a dialogue. It was learned that the strikers closed the roads adjacent to San Martin Department.

Meanwhile, an unidentified group clashed with Army troops, killing two soldiers. It was learned that the clash, which took place in the Peruvian central Andean region, apparently was carried out by Shining Path members.

CORRECTION TO URUGUAYAN CP MEMBER'S CUBAN TOUR

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Uruguayan CP Member Tours Historic Provinces," published in the 13 January Latin American DAILY REPORT, page Q 4, with an incorrect sourceline due to technical error. The item reports on an event which took place in November 1986, and the sourceline should read:

FL292013 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 86

COMPENSATION CLAIMS HEARING DATE SET IN GRENADA

FL282322 Bridgetown CANA in English 2222 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 28, CANA -- Cuba's claim for compensation for airport construction equipment in Grenada will be heard by the High Court from March 6. Acting Chief Justice James Patterson set the date today.

Cuba is seeking 5.2 million U.S. dollars for building equipment unaccounted for after the 1983 U.S. invasion of the island and a further 209,547 dollars for loss of value.

There is a companion suit for two million Cuban pesons for an Air Cubana aircraft damaged during the invasion, plus 79,371 pesos for loss of value.

The equipment was used by Cuban construction workers to held Grenada's leftwing Poeples' Revolutionary Government (PRG) build the international airport in southern Grenada. The project was later completed largely with American funds.

The interim administration which ruled Grenada for one year after the invasion, had indicated to Cuba that under the contract signed between Havana and St Georges the equipment belonged to Grenada.

Informed sources told CANA that the Grenada Government had today retained former Trinidad and Tobago Attorney-General Karl Hudson-Phillips to represent its interest in the case along with Solicitor-General Denis Lambert, who was in court today.

UPCOMING SHULTZ-TAMBO MEETING ANGERS RACISTS

PA270401 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Report by Miguel Cabrera, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Luanda -- recorded]

[Text] Greetings to all our listeners. Today we will talk about the upcoming meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress [ANC]. South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan's racist feelings were deeply hurt; he recently said that Pretoria will never negotiate with the ANC, the organization which struggles against apartheid in that southern country. The meeting that will be held on 28 January by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and ANC President Oliver Tambo has not only raised blisters among the most staunch defenders of racism in South Africa but also in many U.S. circles, some of which are quite close to President Ronald Reagan.

The Tambo-Shultz meeting is obviously not a magnanimous action by Washington or an unexpected change in White House policy. The interview is simply an unequivocal sign of the prestige that the ANC has earned as a result of the moral support it receives from the international community, particularly the OAU. All this prompted the White House to at least take the African rebels into consideration. The meeting will be marked, or better still, dominated by a strong conservative campaign inside the United States. Shultz recently toured several African countries and clearly established the White House's position concerning the problems in that southern area. It may be recalled that Shultz said his country will continue to arm the Angolan counterrevolution and continue the so-called constructive relations with Pretoria.

While reactionary organizations from all sectors and Yankee news media try to discredit the ANC with the most incredible lies, millions of U.S. people were pleased to learn about the meeting. Seeking to establish the atmosphere that will prevail during the meeting on 28 January in Washington, the ANC president reasserted that his organization will never abandon the armed struggle as a provision for its negotiations with Pretoria. The observers in Luanda think Shultz' mission will be to try to impose Yankee viewpoints concerning the conflicts in the African Continents' southern region.

CTC DELEGATES ELECT HAVANA PROVINCE OFFICIALS

FL191519 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report with still of Lezcano]

[Text] The best thing the capital has is its proletariat, said Jorge Lezcano Perez in his summing up speech at the conference to elect officials of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] in Havana City, held at the theatre of the Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnical Institute. The meeting was attended by Roberto Veiga, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo.

The conferees critically and self-critically analyzed labor problems in the capital and approved the guidelines to follow in response to the call issued by our commander in chief.

The 389 delegates cast their secret and direct vote to elect the 89-member provincial committee. The secretariat was elected from among these 89 leaders. It will be headed by Alfredo Morales Cartaya, member of the party's Central Committee, as its secretary general, and Luis Felipe Santa Cruz as its second secretary.

VEIGA CHAIRS CIENFUEGOS CTC REPORT-BACK MEETING

FL261330 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Roberto Veiga, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], has presided over the fourth provincial report-back conference in Cienfuegos.

The conference was attended by 237 delegates, who debated important aspects of the struggle for quality of work, economic efficiency, productivity, and confrontation of difficulties in response to the call made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to carry out an extensive rectification process.

MACHADO PRESIDES OVER HAVANA PROVINCE PLENUM

FL281200 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The primary topics reaffirmed at the plenary meeting of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Provincial Committee in Havana City were continued development, strengthening of the rectification process, and increased ties with the masses. The meeting was presided over by PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

Machado Ventura, who is also a member of the Central Committee Secretariat, gave a brief speech during which he referred to the need for adequate explanation and orientation on the economic measures presented at the meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

The executive bureau's report back to the PCC Provincial Committee on the last quarter of 1986 iindicates that priority was given to activities related to the rectification process and the deferred session of the Third PCC Congress.

SECRETARIAT MEMBER PRESIDES OVER CADRE MEETING

FL271855 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] The meeting in Cienfuegos presided over by Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, can be called the starting point for transforming services, comerce, and local industries.

During the meeting, problems were debated which concern cadre policies in the sector, training of workers, and the role of the trade union, the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the PCC, and the administrations in order to achieve greater efficiency in responding to the population as well as other aspects.

INTERNATIONAL NATURAL DISASTERS CONGRESS OPENS

FL280050 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Dr Rosa Elena de Diaz Simeon Negrin, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, has made an appeal for the prevention of disasters and indicated that the first thing to do is to struggle against the arms race and nuclear war.

During the opening remarks of the First International Congress on Natural Disasters which began at the Palace of Conventions, the Academy of Sciences president warned about the risks of arms race. Dr Rosa Elena Simeon noted the dangers of war and of its dramatic consequences.

[Begin Simeon recording] Enormous armies of chemical and biological weapons are distributed around the planet, more and more new sophisticated nuclear testing fields are [words indistinct]. The peace efforts of the USSR are thwarted by imperialism's mad arms race in its attempt to achieve military superiority over the socialist community. Our planet's peace is being threatened more and more. [end recording]

This scientific forum will be conducted for 4 days with the participation of specialists from 22 countries.

SIMEON INAUGURATES SOLAR ENERGY PROTOTYPE PLANT

FL221858 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Rosa Elena Simeon, alternate member of the party [Communist Party of Cuba] Politburo and president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences has urged researchers and scientists to develop more projects aimed at eliminating environmental pollutants and recover waste products for economic purposes.

The president of the academy of scientists inaugurated Santiago de Cuba's solar energy center prototype plant where she made reference to the remarks made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro who said scientific work should focus on solving important problems that will positively impact the economy and society.

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE REVIEWS DEFENSE TASKS

FL282012 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] All the provinces and municipalities throughout the country are currently preparing for the second stage of the ready for the defense condition. The following report from Pinar del Rio tells us of the activities held in that area to achieve this condition.

The principal agreement reached at the annual meeting to review defense tasks was to increase the effort and interest in completing the 70 basic goals for 1987 to elevate the combativeness of Pinar del Rio.

The outstanding task is for all zones to become ready for the defense in the second stage by the end of the year and to elevate the quality of the territorial militia troops' combative preparation and that of production and defense brigades.

Other important activities are the perfection of the master search system [as heard], advising the people, and the people's antiaircraft defense, as well as greater cooperation between municipalities, defense zones, FAR units, and coast guard troops.

It was announced that the Guama-87 exercise will be held in October and in the next few months, the command posts and mechanical-combat shooting ranges should be completed. Special formations will be reorganized and defense days will be carried out with more organization and content.

In brief, Pinar del Rio is preparing itself to be declared the first province that is ready for the defense in the second stage, a distinction it achieved in the first stage.

SEPMI INITIATES YOUTH SHARPSHOOTER SQUADS

FL191534 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report over video of children practicing target shooting]

[Text] The Society for Patriotic-Military Education, SEPMI, recently had an important initiative. This was the formation of Pioneer and youth sharpshooters squads which, with the help of the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization and the Union of Young Communists, have started to capture the interest of the new generations. These squads are made up in each municipality by the children and young people who most distinguish themselves in the sport of shooting and who have made known their decision to join the squads.

In their spare time, they are given the necessary training in the methods that will make it possible for them to become expert marksmen. Some noteworthy aspects are the organization and discipline of shooting practice and the assistance provided by the instructors, who teach them how to handle a rifle, its correct use, and the safety measures that should be followed.

With the creation of these squads, the SEPMI also helps prepare the new generations to wage, if necessary, the war of all the people.

EL HABANERO TO CIRCULATE HAVANA PROVINCE NEWS

FL231307 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Beginning on 28 January, the new newspaper EL HABANERO will begin circulating with a 30,000 copy edition. The newspaper will report Havana Province news. This was announced by EL HABANERO editor Rafael Garcia whose office will be located in a building on Pardo and Teniente Rey streets in Havana. EL HABANERO will be published from Tuesday to Sunday and sold at a reasonable price of 5 centavos.

COURT REJECTS BLANCO'S MOTION ON JUDGES

FL282032 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The Fourth Criminal Court judge has denied the motion filed by former President Salvador Jorge Blanco's attorneys in which he was seeking to disqualify the district prosecutor and the judges hearing the case against him. Upon rejecting the request, Dr Juan Manual (Berroa) Reyes argued that the lawyers could not prove that the actions of Dr Pram Pujals required penal sanctions or are the result of an abuse of power.

Blanco's attorneys were trying to disqualify Dr Pujals and Dr Francia Concepcion Martinez and Dr Carmen Imbert Brugal, judges of the second and fifth circuits.

These judges were given authority by Dr Pujals to preside over the proceedings against the former leader and some of his closest collaborators, who were accused of alleged acts of corruption. Those lawyers are Manual Pellerano Gomez, Manuel Antonio Jiminez Rodriguez, Manuel Ramon Morel Certa, Virgilio Bello Rosa, Fabio Viallo Caceres and Julio Ernesto (Villena) Morales.

(Berroa) Reyes rejected the plea entered by these attorneys but reserved their right to take any civilian or penal action against any excessive use of power exercised by Dr Pujals or third parties who could or should be answerable to him.

PLD 'DISSIDENTS' FORM NEW PEOPLE'S PARTY

PA272005 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2143 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Jan (EFE) -- Dissidents from the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), the third strongest electoral force in the country, which is headed by Juan Bosch, have formed the Dominican People's Party [Partido Del Pueblo Dominicano -- PPD]

The new group is headed by attorney Rafael Alburquerque, who was secretary general of the PLD, a party with a Marxist, but not Leninist orientation. Alburquerque noted that the PPD is emerging without a political ideology and will find the source of its doctrine in the people. Concerning the majority parties, Alburquerque stated that the Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC), which is presently in power, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), of a social democratic orientation, and the PLD, act with a "colonist mentality."

Albuquerque added that while the PRD is virtually divided into three "irreconcilable" factions, the PRSC and the PLD have only a fragile unity held together by their respective leaders, Joaquin Balaguer and Juan Bosch.

Finally, he stated that the party will look for its doctrine among the people. He said that the country's ideologists, of the right and the left, keep looking for a set mental pattern that will "free us from thinking for ourselves."

"For them, our local world does not move; the U.S. or Soviet suns are the only suns that turn," the PPD president said, in commenting on the doctrine that the new party must adopt to stay away from the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union.